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EDITORIAL

Japanese Guidelines for Allergic Diseases 2014

In *Allergology International* (AI) Vol. 63 No. 3, we offer a set of review articles covering Japanese Guideline for Allergic Diseases (JAGL) 2014, the updated English version based on JAGL2013 in Japanese, as well as original articles and letters to the editor. We believe that this issue will be of great help for both clinical and basic investigators working in this field.

Among the four original articles and six letters to the editor in this issue, Murakami-Satsutani *et al*. demonstrate a new mechanism of the interaction between TSLP and IL-33, both of which are important cytokines derived from epithelial cells.[1] TSLP-stimulated dendritic cells up-regulate expression of ST-2, a receptor component of IL-33, on Th2 cells, via OX-40-ligand, which enables IL-33 to stimulate Th2 cells. These results show that TSLP-induced Th2 cells are a novel target of IL-33. Sakaida *et al*. report the correlation between IgE against Japanese cedar pollen (JCP) in nasal secretions and serum in seasonal allergic rhinitis patients.[2] Allergen-specific IgE in peripheral blood is not derived from IgE-secreting cells in the blood, but from locally producing cells. They demonstrate that JCP-specific IgE in nasal secretions and serum particularly in symptomatic patients are correlated, suggesting a possibility of allergen-specific IgE in nasal secretions as an alternative diagnostic marker for allergic rhinitis.

We offer our appreciation to all the authors for their contributions to the present issue of *Allergology International*.

Kenji Izuhara
Editor-in-Chief, Allergology International

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2. Sakaida H, Masuda S, Takeuchi K. Measurement of Japanese cedar pollen-specific IgE in nasal secretions. *Allergol Int* 2014;**63**:467-73.

Management of Allergy in the Real World

The discovery of immunoglobulin E (IgE) by Kimishige and Teruko Ishizaka in 1966 opened a new array to the field of allergy as well as immunology. Even before this historical discovery, allergic diseases had been assumed or hypothesized as their sharing the same pathway to develop various symptoms specific for each allergic disease. In fact, IgE has been found to play a pivotal role in the allergic diseases such as asthma both in adults and children, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis and food allergy. We allergists have noted that we often see patients having more than two allergic diseases at the same time or appearing with one allergic disease to the other(s) as time passes in childhood. Through the progress of investigation for allergic diseases clinically as well as basically, therapeutic strategies based on the concept of evidence-based medicine have been published as guidelines for various allergic diseases. In Japan, Sohei Makino and selected members of Japanese Society of Allergology (JSA) have published the first guidelines for allergic diseases in 1993. After the first issue, guidelines have been made independently for each allergic disease until the year of 2007 when Sankei Nishima and the guideline committee member of JSA put separated guidelines for each allergic disease together and published as Japanese Guideline for Allergic Diseases (JAGL). Since then, the committee has been trying to revise it every three years and this is the second revision following the one in 2010 (JAGL2010). It has been obtaining a good reputation inasmuch as it deals with most of the common allergic condition and offers useful information to doctors at clinic who see patients having more than two allergic diseases and requiring their diagnosis and treatment at the same time without moving around from one specialist to another. This new version, so called JAGL2013, contains the newest information and recommendation for diagnosis and man-

agement of allergy based on the new guidelines for each allergic condition. As you note, each condition shares the basic pathways and pathogenesis, resulting in the similar therapeutic approach. This English version of JAGL2013 will contribute to adding useful information to global guidelines for their updating, and will be able to make people in the world understand how we Japanese specialists treat allergic patients successfully and to receive comments on our diagnostic and therapeutic strategies to make our views wider. Our goal is to find out the treatment which can cure allergy and make no one bothered by allergic diseases through one's life.

Ken Ohta
Guest Editor